FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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FEATURE ARTICLE

CORN CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA

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IN THIS ISSUE

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OFFICES OF THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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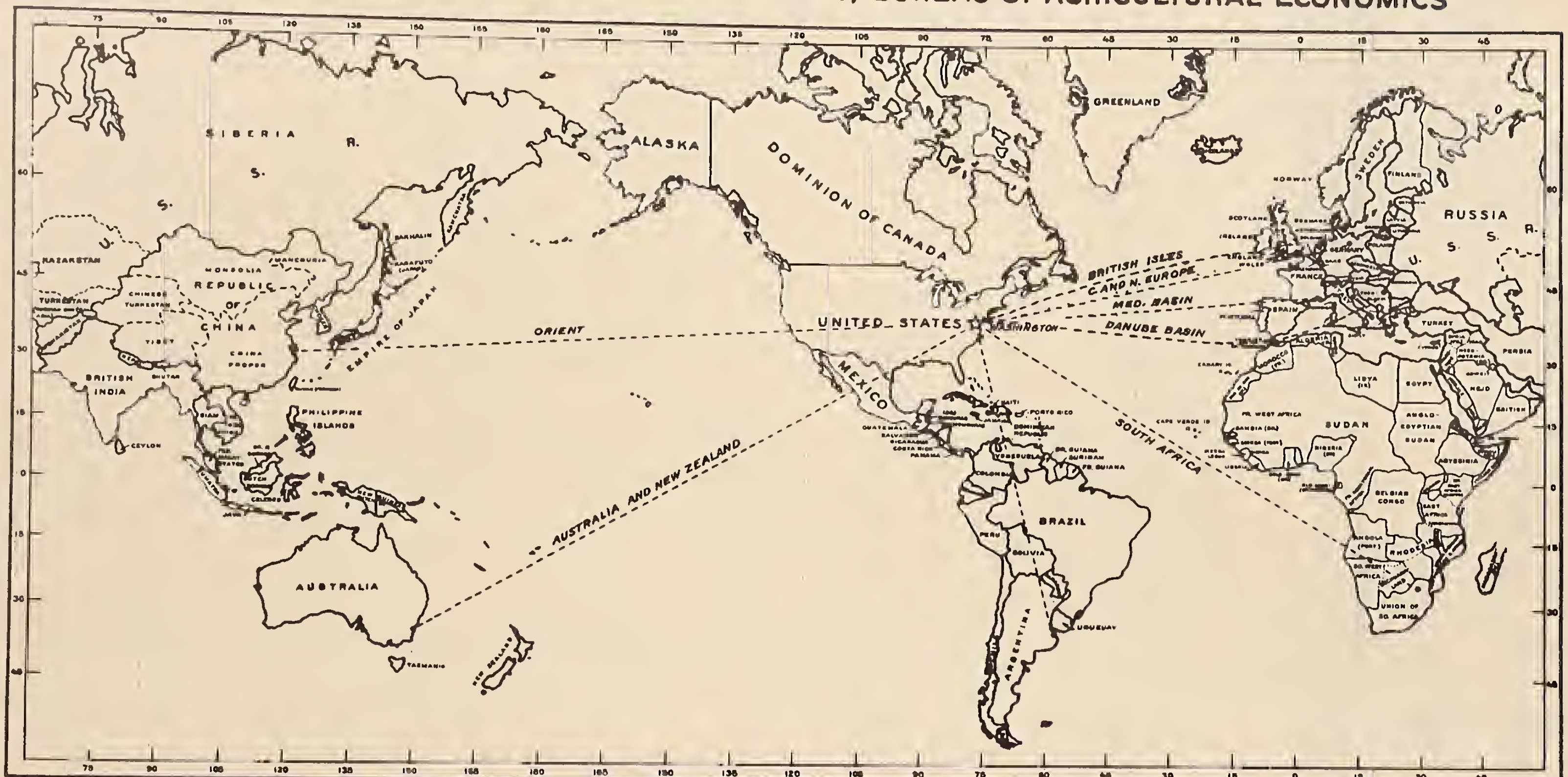

LOCATION OF OFFICES	TERRITORY COVERED
London, England	British Isles
Berlin, Germany	Central & Northern Europe
Belgrade, Yogoslavia	Danube Basin
Marseille, France	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai, China	China and Japan
Buenos Aires, Argentina	South America
Pretoria, U. of S. Africa	South Africa
Sydney, Australia	Australia and New Zealand

COMMODITY SPECIALISTS

Cotton	Cairo, Egypt
Cotton	Kobe, Japan
Fruit	London, England
Grain	London, England
Tobacco	Berlin, Germany
Wool and Livestock	London, England
Barley	London, England

L A T E C A B L E S

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Argentine official estimate probable grain plantings 1931-32 reported as follows (last year's acreage in parenthesis): Whest, 17,050,000 acres (21,283,000); oats, 3,484,000 acres (3,936,000); flaxseed 8,204,000 acres (7,512,000); rye 1,253,000 acres (1,322,000); barley, 1,490,000 acres (1,423,000). Probable wheat planting by provinces: Buenos Aires, 7,326,000 acres; Santa Fe 1,853,000 acres; Cordoba, 5,085,000 acres; Entre Rios, 830,000 acres; La Pampa, 1,530,000 acres; Others, 425,000 acres. (Agricultural Commissioner Ray, Buenos Aires, August 26.)

Italy wheat duty raised 25 per cent August 19 now $1.07 3/8 (75 lire) compared with 85.9 cents (60 lire) in force since June 5, 1930. Decree accompanied by statement that the raise is an effort to compensate farmers for damage to potatoes, corn, sugar beets, vegetables as result of drought and also to increase state funds to combat unemployment. Belgium domestic milling quota of 15 per cent proposed. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, August 21 and 27.)

Argentine cereal zone received good general rain August 22 to August 25 except for territory of La Pampa. Rain in Cordoba province lighter than elsewhere. (Agricultural Commissioner Ray, Buenos Aires, August 27.)

Wheat production estimate continental Europe revised by Bureau's Berlin office asresult continued rains and unfavorable harvest. Germany 154,322,000 bushels; France 257,203,000 bushels; Italy 235,157,000 bushels; Czechoslovakia 47,031,000 bushels. For earlier estimates see page 351 of this issue. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, August 27.)

Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association forecasts cotton crop this season at 1,800,000 bales of 500 pounds against 1930 crop of 2,450,000 bales. Reported reduction explained by flood damage in Hankow district and by excessive rains in Shantung. (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, August 22.)
NOTE: Above forecast represents an initial effort of Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association to forecast Chinese cotton crop and due to inadequate facilities for securing crop information, the estimate may involve a considerable error.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Canadian harvesting progressing rapidly

Harvesting proceeded well in western Canada during the third week of August with hot, dry weather general over the Prairie Provinces, according to a telegram of August 25 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Half of the wheat in Saskatchewan and Alberta was reported cut and threshing had commenced in Manitoba. The heavy crops in Central and Northern Alberta were said to be ripening but cutting there is not expected to be general until September 1. Grasshopper and sawfly damage was prevalent and the scattered hail storms reported last week proved severe in some localities.

Russian harvest conditions unfavorable

The total acreage of cereals cut in Russia up to August 10 was 141,000,000 acres or 65 per cent of the sown acreage, according to a cable on August 20 from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. Crimea, the north Caucasus and Ukraine regions experienced heavy rains during the first five days of August and the second five days brought rains in the lower and middle Volga, and Ural regions, Bashkir republic and Kasakstan. Indications are that a large share of the grain that has been cut is still lying in the field with considerable complaint of loss from weather and poor handling. On August 10, Ukraine had practically finished cutting the grain but about 25,000,000 acres of the 42,000,000 acres cut was reported still in the field. The crop is undoubtedly much below last year Mr. Steere states, despite the current important exports and chartering which is made possible by the good crops of Ukraine.

European crop conditions

The wheat crop in Italy was further lowered by excessive heat, Mr. Steere reports. Persistent rains in France have materially damaged the wheat crop, particularly the third of the crop which the northern districts represent. Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Christy writes while on a field trip that the consensus of opinion is that the French crop will likely be around 257,000,000 bushels with the quality a little above last year. Some indications point to a probable production figure even lower than this one (The July and August 1 estimate of the Berlin office was 272,000,000 bushels). Reports from Belgium indicate a satisfactory to good yield but these seem optimistic. Germany had more rain during the week of August 22 and some reports say wheat and rye yields were running below expectations.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movement to market

United States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,
July 1 to August 15, 1930-31 and 1931-32 a/

Item	July 1, 1930 to August 16, 1930	July 1, 1931 to Aug. 15, 1931	Aug. 16 1930	Week ended Aug. 1 1931	Aug. 8 1931	Aug. 15 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports, domestic b/	24,420	21,454	3,841	5,382	2,612	1,904
Imports, from Canada c/	2,283	2,145	299	409	498	258
Net exports	22,137	19,309	3,542	4,973	2,114	1,646

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat
August 1 to August 14, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Item	Aug. 1, 1930 to Aug. 15, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931 to Aug. 14, 1931	Week ended Aug. 15 1930	Aug. 7 1931	Aug. 14. 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Stocks in store:					
Western Gr. Insp. Div			59,527	80,051	85,166
Total Canada..........			95,600	107,625	107,675
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	4,568	1,530	2,266	1,553	740
Vancouver............	1,059	1,027	893	535	492
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	7,188	5,741	3,517	3,275	3,277
Vancouver............	1,726	1,338	527	1,022	316

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Foreign market conditions

Europe

Continental import markets were slightly more active, though weaker at the beginning of the week of August 22 with import business still small, Mr. Steere says. Inquiry on the Holland market was better though the turnover was limited. France was firmer due to the unfavorable harvest report and small offers. Austria remained quiet. The Czechoslovakian wheat market was depressed because of cheap Rumanian offers and prices were lower but rye was active with prices very firm and above wheat. Further advances in both wheat and rye prices took place in Germany. Offers were relatively small and both mills and export demand good, which stimulated the markets. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on August 19 was $1.45 compared with $1.32 a week earlier. The spot price for rye was $1.03 on August 19 and $.98 on August 12.

Tokyo

Prospects for American wheat are fairly good due to the maintenance of high domestic prices of wheat as a result of a prospective poor rice crop and to the rapidly decreasing supply of Australian wheat for export, according to a cable on August 18 from Agricultural Commissioner Davison at Shanghai quoting Consul General Garrett at Tokyo.

Wheat imports for the month of June, 1931 were as follows: from the United States 239,920 bushels; Canada 330,760 bushels; Australia 2,434,904 bushels; total imports for the month of June 3,005,592 bushels. Wheat prices for July, duty and landing charges included, were: Western white, No. 2 $.93, Canadian No. 5, $.88, Australian f.a.q., $.95, domestic standard grade 3, $.86, Portland wheat western white No. 2 c.i.f Yokohama, $.54 per bushel. The corresponding prices on August 1 were $1.01, $.99, $.85, $.62. The wholesale price fo flour on August 1 was $1.08 per bag of 49 pounds. Flour exports for the month of June totaled 69,862 barrels. The domestic flour market was fairly strong, export demand was good and stocks on hand August 1 were more than normal. Mills were active due to large home consumption. Domestic demand during July was poor but is now improving along with the increased export demand.

Wheat prices

Prices of wheat futures at the principal world markets showed little change during the week ending August 22. At Liverpool October futures declined from a close of 57-1/4 cents per bushel on the 15th to 57 cents on the 22nd, closing prices for each day of the week having varied only a fraction of a cent from the 57-cent level. At Winnipeg there was a similar decline in October futures. Prices at closing on the 22nd were 56 cents compared with 56-1/4 cents a week earlier. At Buenos Aires September futures

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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closed on the 22nd at 39-5/8 cents per bushel. At the principal United States markets movements were somewhat mixed, prices of September futures at Chicago and Kansas City declining slightly and prices at Minneapolis rising slightly. Chicago and Kansas City September futures closed at 48-5/8 and 41-3/8 cents per bushel respectively, compared with 50-1/8 and 42-5/8 cents a week earlier. At Minneapolis, however, September futures closed on the 22nd at 57-7/8 cents compared with 57-3/8 cents a week previous.

Cash price average for the week ending August 21 showed little change from the previous week, though at Minneapolis No. 1 dark northern spring averaged a little lower and No. 2 amber durum a little higher. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at six markets for the week was (51) against 49 cents during the previous week. At Kansas City the average price of No. 2 hard winter remained steady at 44 cents per bushel, and the same was true of No. 2 hard red winter at St. Louis, save that the average was 47 cents per bushel for both weeks. See table, page 352.

Wheat situation in Australia

Though reasons for the reduction in the new wheat acreage in Australia are many, very low prices for the 1930-31 crop heads the list, according to information from Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney. The low prices resulted in lack of funds to finance seed bed preparation, fuel costs and fertilizer for the new crop. The state and commonwealth government did not provide relief in sufficient volume either by extension of credit or release of new loans. Seeding was delayed by many farmers in the hope that some outside finance would be forth coming and when they finally resorted to their own resources for financing, the season had become so wet that preparation was seriously hindered in both New South Wales and Victoria and also in parts of South Australia. In Western Australia, the planting season was prolonged and dry.

Fertilizer sales, also affected by lack of funds, are reported less than 60 per cent of the usual amount throughout the commonwealth. This should have a marked influence on next year's yield, reports Mr. Paxton. Another important factor which may affect yields, it is pointed out, is the amount of fallow ground which has been seeded. Because of the plunge in acreage for 1930-31 there was a very small acreage left fallow for the 1931-32 crop, it being estimated in some quarters that the census of the 1931-32 acreage will show the smallest percentage on fallow ground that Australia has had in 10 years.

The significance of fallow on yield is indicated by the 1930 census which revealed that in South Australia in 1930-31 the average yield on fallow ground was 11.05 bushels while the average on non-fallow land was only 5.84 bushels. In New South Wales the 1930-31 yield on new land was re-

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ported at 9.4 bushels; fallow land 15.4 bushels and non-fallow land 11.8 bushels per acre. While this may not prove so important in the eastern states in the 1931-32 season because of the ample precipitation during the autumn and winter months, Mr. Paxton points out, in Western Australia, it may prove very important due to the combined effect of lack of fertilizer and only sufficient rain to keep the wheat in fair condition.

Coupled with low acreage, lack of fallow, shortage of fertilizer and poor preparation of seed beds as the rule in New South Wales and Victoria the present growing condition is poor. Rank growth is the rule with severe rust infestation almost certain to follow, says Mr. Paxton. The general appearance of the grain is said to lack healthiness. In Western Australia the drilling season was reported very dry, germination slow and early growth quite unsatisfactory. This state seems more dependent on spring rain than any other wheat section of Australia Mr. Paxton notes so that the situation might change for the better there in the next few months. Conditions in South Australia on the other hand appear quite promising. For the first time in 12 years they have had an ample amount of fall rain. The drilling season was so favorable and prolonged that they came near to, if they have not repeated their 1930-31 acreage, the Agricultural Commissioner states.

Argentine wheat and flour exports to Brazil

Exports of both wheat and flour from Argentine to Brazil showed an appreciable decline in 1930 as compared with the previous year and were also below the five year average 1926-1930 according to information recently received from Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos Aires. The depression, with consequent reduced purchases abroad; an unusually large wheat crop reported in Brazil in 1929-30 and the extraordinary development of the milling industry in that country were said to be the principal factors making for the decline. Over half of the Argentine flour exports in recent years have gone to Brazil as indicated in the following table. It may also be noted that exports in 1929 showed a marked decline from those in 1928:

Exportation of Argentine wheat flour to Brazil

Year	Barrels	Per cent of total exports
Average 1921-25	623,992	48.6
1926	748,799	46.8
1927	a/1,028,536	53.9
1928	1,117,012	58.7
1929	809,718	52.6
1930	585,046	49.9

Report of Ministry of Agriculture. a/ Argentine Yearbook gives exports at 95,776 metric tons (1,077,285 barrels).

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The exports of Argentine wheat to Brazil in recent years are shown in the following table:

Years		Bushels
Average 1921-25		13,659,333
1926		13,375,344
1927	a/	20,704,242
1928	a/	24,118,285
1929		25,765,893
1930		20,369,473
Average 1926-30		20,866,647

Report Ministry of Agriculture. a/ Argentine Yearbook gives 1927 exports at 21,344,570 bushels and 1928 at 24,438,432 bushels.

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FEED GRAINS

Corn

The United States corn crop, although considerably larger than the very small harvest of last year, is only slightly above the 1925-1929 average, while the production in the three European countries reported is 4 per cent below that of last year. See corn acreage and production tables, pages 354 and 355. The condition of the corn crop in Austria on August 1 was 103 per cent of the past ten-year average, the same as a year ago.

The second official estimate of the 1930-31 corn crop in Argentina is 372,590,000 bushels, according to Agricultural Commissioner G.S. Ray at Buenos Aires. This is only a slight increase over the first official estimate, but is much larger than the production of last year, and nearly 16 per cent above the previous record harvest of 1925-26. The area sown this season was nearly 200,000 acres below that of the previous season, but the area harvested was nearly 2,000,000 acres larger.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, and the Union of South Africa since November 1, 1930 have been much smaller than for the preceding season. Argentine exports, however, have been more than twice as large. Since June 1 they have been unusually heavy. During the week ended June 20 they broke the record with a weekly shipment of 11,055,000 bushels, and during the week ended August 15 they again broke the record with a shipment of 11,905,000 bushels. See corn trade table, page 356.

United States corn prices declined several cents during the week ended August 14 to reach a new low level, while Argentine prices remained about the same. The spread between the September futures of United States and Argentine corn was 22 cents compared with 25 cents the preceding week and 37 cents the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 357.

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Barley

The 1931 barley production in the 21 countries so far reported, which last year accounted for more than 61 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, is nearly 15 per cent below the 1930 production. The United States crop is only about 66 per cent of the heavy production of last year, and considerably below the 1925-1929 average. The European countries reported show a decrease of more than 8 per cent from the harvest of last year, while the North African and Asiatic countries indicate a slight increase. See barley acreage and production tables, pages 354 and 355.

About 20 per cent of the barley had been cut in Manitoba, Canada, by the middle of August, according to reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Several subdivisions report the threshing 5 to 25 per cent finished.

The condition of spring barley in Czechoslovakia on August 1 was 88 per cent of the past six-year average compared with 91 per cent last year. In Switzerland the winter barley condition was 97 per cent of the past ten-year average compared with 92 per cent last year, while the spring barley condition was 98 per cent against 89 per cent last year. The weather in many parts of Europe was unsettled around August 20, while drought had reduced yields in Hungary.

Exports of barley from the principal barley exporting countries as a whole since July 1 have been about the same as last year. Canada shows a considerable increase, while exports from the Danubian countries have fallen off. United States exports increased and prices advanced a little during the week ended August 15. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 356 and 357.

Stocks of barley in Canada on August 7 amounted to 9,159,000 bushels compared with 20,341,000 bushels on the same date last year, Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur during the year ended July, 1931 totaled 17,857,000 bushels compared with 17,176,000 bushels the year before, while shipments amounted to 25,113,000 bushels against 7,332,000 bushels from August, 1929 - July, 1930.

Oats

The 1931 oats crop in 16 countries so far reported, which in 1930 accounted for nearly 61 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, is more than 8 per cent below that of last year. The United States crop is nearly 14 per cent below that of 1930 and also below the 1925-1929 average, while the North African countries show a large decrease. The European countries reported, in spite of substantial losses in some countries, show a net increase of nearly 3 per cent. See oats acreage and production tables, pages 354 and 355.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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About 10 per cent of the oats crop had been cut in Manitoba, Canada, by the middle of August, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Several subdivisions report 40 to 70 per cent finished. In Saskatchewan late sown coarse grains will require an extended period of freedom from frost to permit maturity. Canadian stocks of oats on August 7 stood at 8,605,000 bushels compared with 6,821,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur during the year ended July, 1931 totaled 16,077,000 bushels compared with 4,979,000 bushels the year before. Shipments of oats from those ports amounted to 13,594,000 bushels against 10,563,000 bushels from August, 1929 - July, 1930.

Exports of oats from the principal exporting countries since July 1 show a net increase of more than 61 per cent over those of last year. Exports from the United States and the Danubian countries have declined, while Canada and Argentina show increases. United States oats exports during the week ended August 15 were larger than for any week since July, 1930, while prices remained at the same low level of the preceding two weeks. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 356 and 357.

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RICE

Japanese rice crop reduced

Domestic rice Fukagawa middle grade was quoted at 3.49 cents per pound on August 1 compared with 2.98 cents on July 1, according to Consul General Garrett at Tokyo. The rice crop forecast is distinctly unfavorable. According to trade estimates the crop will be 15 to 20 per cent less than that of the large crop of last year. Weather conditions have been poor with the result that growth of rice is 4 to 6 weeks behind that of ordinary years. The price of rice is now steadily rising and is expected to remain at a high level unless weather conditions from now on are unusually favorable. Information from other sources indicates a crop about 15 per cent below last year but with ideal weather until harvest some improvement would result. The carryover this year is expected to be about 2,513,244,000 pounds of cleaned rice compared with the average carryover for the last 10 years of 2,042,011,000 pounds. The present prospect for the Korean rice crop is for 15 to 20 per cent below last year. Formosa reports about an average crop.

Small Yangtze Valley rice crop expected

Information from Shanghai trade sources indicates that the rice crop of the Yangtze Valley will be considerably below average this year, according to a cable on August 22 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Decreases from an average crop in the Yangtze Valley provinces vary

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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from 15 per cent in Chekiang to 50 per cent in Anhwei. South China expects about an average crop except the small Canton area where the first crop was about half destroyed by floods on July 1. The Yangtze Valley shortage will necessitate larger foreign imports into south China.

The carryover from last year's big crop in the Yangtze Valley is large but due to the decreases this year the supply available for the new crop year will be materially below average. Rough calculations indicate the supply will be about 15 per cent below average. Some of this deficiency, it is said, can be supplied by kaoliang and beans shipped from other parts of China. The kaoliang crop is reported good and the bean crop about average. The price of rice at Shanghai advanced over a half cent per pound during the last part of July and the first part of August but has recently decreased slightly. Dealers report that the drop in price was due to the information that large stocks were on hand.

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COTTON

Further price declines at Liverpool

New low levels of prices were reached by nearly all foreign cottons at Liverpool on August 21, though a better market tone was reported. American middling declined to 7 1/2 cents, Egyptian Sakel to 10.95 cents and Indian Broach to 6.08 cents (See price table page 358). Total sales decreased somewhat from the previous week, especially for American cotton. At Manchester spot demand was said to be improving with the market gradually becoming adjusted to the new price level. Cloth buying for China continued more active and a little more inquiry from India was noted.

Egyptian crop satisfactory

Generally satisfactory conditions prevailed in the Egyptian cotton producing areas up to mid-July, according to an official statement forwarded by Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris at Cairo. Conditions were especially good where artesian wells were available for supplementing irrigation water. At the time of reporting, early sown cotton was maturing in Upper Egypt. In Middle and Lower Egypt, boll formation was general especially in the late sown areas of the northern Delta. Weather conditions during early July were generally favorable for cotton development, the report states. There were some signs of damage from water shortage particularly at the extreme ends of the canals, and from wilt, cotton worm, aphis, boll worm and grasshoppers but the areas affected have not been extensive.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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SUGAR BEETS

The total acreage planted to sugar beets in 1931 in the United States, Canada and Europe, including Russia, is estimated at 8,434,297 acres as compared with 8,452,301 acres reported by these countries in 1930, according to the latest estimates received from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Revisions received since the previously published total (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 25, 1931, p.p. 87 and 105) show only slight changes for 1931. For 1930 however, an upward revision of almost 900,000 acres in the estimate for Russia brings the world total for 1930 up to 8,452,301 acres as compared with the previously published estimate of 8,182,548 acres.

Excluding Russia the situation remains practically the same as previously reported, namely, an indicated decrease of 15.7 per cent from 1930.

Countries for which revised estimates have been received are England and Wales, Denmark, Netherlands, Italy and Hungary. For acreage of sugar beets in these countries see page 359.

The only countries reporting production estimates for sugar beets are the United States, Hungary, Bulgaria and Netherlands. All these countries report noticeable decreases from 1930. In the United States the sugar beet crop is estimated at 7,202,000 short tons as compared with 9,201,000 short tons reported for 1930, according to the United States Department of Agriculture Crop Report of August 10. Hungary reports a crop of 915,000 short tons as compared with 1,610,482 harvested in 1930. In Bulgaria the crop is placed at 265,000 short tons as compared with 344,000 short tons reported in 1930 and Netherlands expects a crop of 1,302,000 short tons this year as compared with 2,356,000 in 1930.

Weather conditions in Europe as of August 20 were generally favorable for the growth of the beets, according to a cabled report from F. O. Licht to a trade paper. In Germany the weather was generally favorable but was more conductive to increase in the weight of the beet than to the development of sucrose. Dry and warmer weather was wanted. In Czechoslovakia also weather conditions were favorable and the beets were making good progress. Poland reported unfavorable weather conditions and the growth of beets was somewhat retarded. General rains were reported from France which has increased the weight of beets but prevented increase in sucrose content.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Canadian Apple Crop larger than 1930

The August 1 Canadian apple estimate of 3,629,000 barrels is a reduction of 116,000 barrels from the estimate of July 1 which placed the 1931 crop at 3,745,000 barrels. The 1930 apple production amounted to 3,411,000 barrels and the five-year average (1926-1930) to 3,270,000 barrels. Most of the increase in the Canadian apple crop this year as compared with last is due to the larger crops in the barreled apple provinces. See table, page 360.

European fruit prospects decline in July

Fruit production prospects in Europe, especially apples, declined considerably during July, according to cables from F. A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service, and L. V. Steere, Agricultural Attache at Berlin. Only fair to good crops are now in prospect, but they are generally more promising than last year. In France about one-third of a normal plum crop is being harvested. Pears and apples are generally a fair crop with apples reported poor in some districts. Apple prospects in Germany have declined considerably in both quantity and quality in the last four weeks and now only fairly good crops are in prospect. Fair to good plum and pear crops are expected. Apple and pear prospects in Switzerland are fair to good. The plum crop is only fair but slightly better than last season.

Holland fruit crops have been seriously injured by Aphids, especially apples, with the result that apple prospects are now only moderate to fair. Pears have also been injured by this pest and the condition is only fair. The yield of plums will be adversely affected by pests. The harvest is expected to be rather poor. The condition of the apple crop is now very disappointing as earlier indications pointed to a good crop. Plums are a very poor crop in Belgium but pear prospects are better, indicating about 60 per cent of a normal crop. Early apples are a good crop but late apples are poor. In Italy plums and pears are a good crop, with apples generally fair but light in Tyrol. Plums are a moderate crop in Czechoslovakia, pears good to very good. Apples are a fairly good crop in Austria. Advices of August 13 from Mr. Motz suggested a generally light apple crop for England and Wales.

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An average orange crop is expected in Spain, according to the British Empire Marketing Board. A shortage of rain is reported and the fall of newly formed fruit continues above normal. In spite of this, there is no reason at present to anticipate a smaller crop as a whole, than was promised at this time last year, according to the Board. The general quality of the fruit promises to be good.

Mediterranean raisin crop reduced

The total raisin crop in Spain, Turkey, Greece and Persia is now forecast at 119,200 short tons against 125,500 short tons a month ago and 117,500 last year, according to a report dated August 10 from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseilles. Weather conditions during the month continued unfavorable in Turkey and Spain resulting in less favorable crop prospects in those areas. The currant crop in the same countries also has been reduced now standing at 110,000 short tons against 115,000 in July. In 1930 the currant production stood at 148,000 short tons.

Mediterranean almond and filbert crops smaller; walnuts larger

The 1931 almond crop of the Mediterranean Basin, with 1930 figures in parenthesis, is now being estimated as follows: Total shelled, 55,200 (61,138) short tons, total unshelled, 11,005 (12,473) short tons. The Mediterranean walnut crop for this year is now being estimated at 1,515,000 bags of 110 pounds each, unshelled basis, as compared with 1,135,000 bags in 1930. Details by countries are given for both almonds and walnuts on page 360. The 1931 filbert crop in the important commercial producing areas of the Mediterranean Basin is now being placed at 95 per cent of the 1930 crop which amounted to 91,025 short tons. The crop in the Tarragona area of Spain is placed at 260 per cent of 1930, the Italian and Sicilian at 176 per cent of 1930 but the Turkish at only 43 per cent. Turkey is the most important producing area, the crop there last year having amounted to 60,000 short tons.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

European butter prices advancing.

Butter prices continued to advance quite generally in the important European markets during the week ended August 20. Despite earlier reports

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of the German market having been cut off to some extent by the critical financial situation quotations on continental butters were relatively high. The Copenhagen official quotation on August 20 was equivalent to 26.5 cents compared with 24.6 cents the previous Thursday and 28.7 cents a year earlier. With New York, 92 score, unchanged at 29.0 cents the margin in favor of New York over Copenhagen was narrowed from 4.4 cents on August 13 to 2.5 cents on August 20. The London market was reported as quiet with Danish averaging the equivalent of 28.7 cents and New Zealand 25.2 Siberian continued lowest at an average of 20.3 cents. See page 363 for detailed comparative statement.

Summary of World dairy prospects

In consequence of marked advances in domestic prices, price margins in favor of domestic over foreign markets for both butter and cheese have widened very considerably during recent weeks. The relatively high prices within the United States are associated with more than the normal seasonal decline in production together with only moderately increased consumption while prices in foreign markets, excepting Germany, have been well maintained despite heavier supplies than last year by continued generally strong demand, The British trade in cheese which has lagged in comparison with the butter trade has more recently been improving. Stocks held in storage are generally lighter than a year ago in the case of butter and, outside the United States, heavier in the case of cheese. Weakened buying power in Germany continues to limit importation of butter into that country.

Russian butter exports, though still below the level reached in 1928, are increasing this year with importation of margarine apparently responsible for some of the increase. Exports of cheese from Switzerland have declined recently and importation of butter into that country increased despite the higher tariff rate designed to encourage greater domestic production of butter. Canada, with exports of cream and milk to the United States practically cut off by our higher tariff rates and with New Zealand butter now practically excluded by recently increased tariff rates, is apparently already on a butter-exporting basis, exports during recent weeks having amounted to more than the total exports of the 2 previous years. Foreign trade of the United States continues with littl notable change except as compared with June of last year when the last tariff changes became effective in the middle of the month. See release D-60, August,20, 1931.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Danish hog numbers increase as of July 15.

Increases in all classes of Danish hogs over last years' figures are shown in the returns as of July 15, 1931. The increases, however, were considerably smaller than those of 1930 were over the returns for 1929. The 1931 total of 5,473,000 head is the largest on record for Denmark, according to official advices. The increase over 1930 is 12 per cent, but the total for last year was 35 per cent larger than the 1929 total. The 1931 figures for pigs under 2 months old were 8 per cent above last year, with a 16 per cent increase shown for pigs from 2 to 4 months old. Fat hogs over 4 months increased 15 per cent. Total hog numbers in July 1931 were 6 per cent above the January 1931 estimate, all classes showing increases except fat hogs over 4 months. It seems probable that Danish hog breeding operations will be curtailed somewhat during the coming year. It is pointed out by the American Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, however, that no market decrease can be expected owing to the close relationship of the Danish hog and dairy industries. See table, page 358.

Spain prohibits export of livestock and meat

Livestock, fresh meat of all kinds, and cured pork are among the items the export of which the new Spanish Government has prohibited, according to a report from the office of the American Agricultural Commissioner at Marseilles. That measure has been taken with the above-named and several other agricultural products in the interest of keeping down the cost of living in Spain, according to the official announcement of the regulation. The low level of Spanish exchange is cited as encouraging purchases in Spain by foreign buyers. Lack of important export surpluses is held as threatening the government policy of combating rising food costs.

Tariff asked for French and Algerian livestock

Organizations of French and Algerian livestock producers have petitioned for tariff protection similar to that granted wheat and wine producers in those countries, the office of the Agricultural Commissioner at Marseilles reports. It is held that cattle imports into France from central and eastern Europe and frozen meat imports from South Africa are menacing the welfare of livestock producers in France and the North African possessions.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Recommendations made to the French Ministry of Agriculture in addition to tariff protection included the following points: The provision of adequate water supply for sheep in Algeria and the improvement of breeds for producing mutton for the French market; a practical monopoly for French and Algerian meat producers in supplying the French army in France and North Africa; improved veterinary inspection at French ports and the provision of more modern and sanitary facilities for shipping livestock from North Africa to France.

New Zealand meat export season 1930-31

New Zealand slaughtering establishments report larger lamb and pig killings but smaller cattle slaughter during the year ended June 30, 1931 than in the preceding 12 months, according to Consul Bernard Gotlieb at Wellington. The increase in lamb slaughter was the outstanding incident of the season, over 800,000 more carcasses being prepared than in the preceding year. Lamb exports for the season under review exceeded those of 1929-30 by over 1,000,000 carcasses. Pork exports also increased but the movement of beef was smaller than that of a year earlier. Practically all of the meat exports of 1930-31 went to British ports, according to the Consul. Practically no meat was shipped to the United States but there was some increase in exports of beef to Honolulu. The market in Canada also shrank to negligible proportions. See table, page 357.

Australian wool outlook continues favorable

There is general agreement in Australia that the 1931-32 wool fleeces will be heavier than last year, according to Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney. Feed conditions during the growing season appear to have justified the expectation of a fairly even quality of fiber. The wool has been deeply grown with a stronger quality than last year in evidence although fleeces are carrying a fair amount of seed and bur. Another unfavorable factor is a rather large percentage of fleeces containing straight shiny fibers commonly called "dog hair". Such fiber was not uncommon in the 1930-31 clip and is reported as quite common in the 1931-32. To reduce dog hair in wools more careful classing at the shearing pens is being practiced.

By mid-July shearing was ordinarily under way in many districts and was quite general by the first of August, Mr. Paxton reports. In New South Wales and Victoria also in parts of Queensland the shearing is being retarded by excessive rains. The northwest plains and central western districts of New South Wales so far have suffered most from excessive moisture this season. Roads are in bad condition. It is suggested that deliveries by truck at

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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central auction points may be retarded. There is some fear concerning the inability of filling catalogues for the opening sales scheduled in September.

Plans for the coming sales season call for offerings of about 11,000 bales per day from September 1 to Christmas. Tentative plans call for a program of 10,500 bales per day from the end of the Christmas holidays to the close of the season. These quantities are regarded as constituting liberal offerings. The program as outlined, of course, is subject to alteration at any time should adverse weather conditions interfere with shearing and hauling, or market conditions appear to justify change in dates and offerings. Following is the tentative schedule of Australian wool sales for the pre-Christmas period as agreed upon by the Australian Woolgrowers Council and the National Council of Woolselling Brokers:

Sydney

	Bales
Aug. 31 - Sept. 10	88,000
Sept. 21- Oct. 29	253,000
Nov. 9 - Nov. 26	132,000
Dec. 14 - Dec. 17	44,000
TOTAL	517,000

Brisbane

	Bales
Sept. 14 - Sept. 17	50,000
Nov. 2 - Nov. 5	50,000
Nov. 30 - Dec. 10	90,000
TOTAL	190,000

Melbourne

Sept. 28, 29, 30 Oct. 1, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27 Nov. 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23 Dec. 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17	
TOTAL	238,000

Geelong

Oct. 15, 28, 29 Nov. 11, 12, 24, 25, 26 Dec. 9, 10	
TOTAL	90,000

Albury

Oct. 8, Nov. 5, Dec. 3	
TOTAL	30,000

Adelaide

Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Nov. 6, Dec. 4	
TOTAL	120,000

Perth

Sept. 21, Oct. 19 Nov. 16, Dec. 14	
TOTAL	102,000

GRAND TOTAL 1,287,000

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CORN EXPORT CONTROL MEASURES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Legislation designed to raise domestic corn prices above export prices is now in effect in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, according to Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. The functioning of the Union measure hinges on the annual fixing of an "export quota percentage" by the Ministry of Agriculture. In Southern Rhodesia, a Maize Control Board is given control of all corn and corn products not required for the producers' own use. The Union is the more important area in corn production and export. The bulk of the South African export corn is sold in Liverpool and Rotterdam. For the Union the new legislation is expected to provide an export surplus of about 17,000,000 bushels from the 1930-31 crop. Southern Rhodesia has little more than 1,000,000 bushels to export, most of which is disposed of in other African markets.

Union of South Africa

Corn is one of the most important agricultural products of the Union. Production has ranged from 39,000,000 bushels in 1925-26 and 46,000,000 bushels in 1928-29. From 20,000,000 to 36,000,000 bushels are usually exported. Production for 1930-31 is estimated at about 57,000,000 bushels, of which about 40,000,000 bushels are expected to enter domestic consumption. Corn prices at harvest time in June have ranged from 79 cents per bushel in the Union in 1924 down to 47 cents in 1930. In July 1931 Union corn was bringing only 42 cents at Liverpool and Rotterdam. That price, Mr. Taylor states, meant only about 17 to 22 cents per bushel in South Africa.

The new legislation, known as the "Mealie Control Act of 1931", became effective on June 5, 1931 to establish a "mealie export quota percentage" for the year ended May 31, 1932 and each year thereafter until repealed. Between June 1 and July 31 each year the Minister of Agriculture must estimate the probable commercial supply of corn and meal for the year ended the following May 31. The percentage which the estimated export surplus is of the estimated total quantity available for sale is called the "export quota percentage". That percentage is applied to the holdings of every corn trader or other person purchasing or otherwise receiving, in any calendar month, 100 bags (355 bushels) or more of corn, domestic or foreign. Each person so designated must hold available for export the indicated percentage of each month's supply. The corn so held must meet certain requirements regarding grades acceptable for export. Such export must be effected during the current 12 months ended May 31.

The Act also provides that the Minister of Agriculture may authorize cooperative societies to receive from non-members corn and corn products for export and to make advances against the export value of such products. The

CORN EXPORT CONTROL MEASURES IN SOUTH AFRICA, CONT'D

cooperatives are empowered to recover from those to whom advances were made, the costs of exporting, a commission equivalent to that charged the members of the society for similar services, and the difference between the amount obtained for the corn and the amount advanced, if the former is less than the latter. Each dealer must be licensed and give complete information covering his corn transactions. Certificates are issued covering export quotas to avoid duplicating the application of the quota where the corn is handled by more than one dealer. The provisions of the Act are terminable by proclamation of the Governor General, there being no expiration set by statute.

On the basis of a current crop of 57,000,000 bushels, it is expected that the export quota percentage for the current year may be 30 to 35 per cent, Mr. Taylor reports. This proportion would be segregated from the effective supply, allowing traders to watch price movements on only some 40,000,000 bushels in the domestic market. They would know that 30 to 35 per cent of their purchases would be sold for export at around 21 cents per bushel while 65 or 70 per cent would command a much higher figure on the domestic market. Uncertainty as to probable domestic prices has hampered traders since the passage of the Act. Higher prices, however, are not expected to result in larger imports, since imports from all sources except Southern Rhodesia must pay import duties, and imports from Rhodesia are prohibited by other regulations. No restrictions are laid upon production within the Union, but it is made clear that no increases in production are warranted.

The confidence of the Union Government in the success of the Act is evidenced by the official guarantee to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa against losses resulting from advances made on corn, Mr. Taylor states. Advances by the bank this season have been made at the rate of 48 cents per bushel for bulk corn and 51 cents for bagged corn. Before the guarantee was announced, the bank had reported its inability to advance more than 39.4 cents per bushel. Last year, advances were equivalent to 36 cents per bushel on bulk corn and 42.5 cents on bagged corn. By way of comparison, in Argentina the Bank of the Nation is now advancing 21 cents per bushel to growers. It is anticipated that the terms of the Act, together with the higher rate of advances, will increase materially the volume of corn handled by cooperative organizations. Last year the agency representing 17 of the 18 corn cooperatives handled only 3,343,000 bushels, represent only 7 per cent of the crop of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Southern Rhodesia

The Maize Control Act of Southern Rhodesia establishes a complete monopoly of the trade in corn and corn meal in the hands of a Maize Control Board for three years, Mr. Taylor reports. The Board was given control of all corn and corn meal held by any producer as of June 1, 1931, except the amount required for the producers' own use. The Board also got control of all corn and corn meal in excess of 15,000 bags held by any dealer on that date, except such quantities as were required to fill contracts made prior to April 3, 1931. Further, all corn and corn meal produced after June 1,

CORN EXPORT CONTROL MEASURES IN SOUTH AFRICA, CONT'D

1931 is regarded as the property of the Board. Imports are treated the same as domestic corn. The Board has 10 members appointed by the Governor, 5 being representatives of corn cooperatives, 2 from the leading municipal chambers of commerce, 1 representative of the Maize Grower's Association, 1 representing corn consumers and 1 from the Government.

This year the Board will handle a corn crop of about 4,600,000 bushels. The 1930-31 crop was smaller than in either of the two preceding years, when production was more than 3 times that of the 2,000,000 bushels average for the years 1909-1913. About 1,000,000 bushels of the 1930-31 crop will be offered for export, Mr. Taylor reports. In contrast to the methods employed in the Union of South Africa, the Southern Rhodesian Board has announced definite prices at which it will offer corn in domestic markets. Those prices ranged from 68.2 cents to 75 cents per bushel, according to the location of the market. The Board is empowered to make advances to growers, presumably in excess of the price prevailing before the Board began operations. Final settlement with growers will be made at the end of each exporting season when it can be seen to what extent the domestic sales of corn at fixed prices have offset the losses sustained in selling corn for export at whatever price it will bring.

The Maize Control Board issues "participation certificates" for all corn and corn meal delivered to it. The certificates specify the grade and quantity of the corn delivered and may be transferred, the transaction being registered with the Board. On May 31 of each year of operations the Board will make the final financial settlement of the season with holders of certificates. Any unsold stocks of corn on hand on that date will be carried into the following season's activities. Mr. Taylor states that the activities of the Board are not expected to stimulate corn production in Southern Rhodesia beyond the present level. Increasing industrial enterprises are counted upon principally to render the country free from the necessity of exporting corn. There are four cooperative organizations which have been handling about 70 per cent of the corn crop. The fact that 5 of the 10 Board members are chosen from this cooperative group is expected to result in important cooperative influence in directing the Board activities.

The present Act has grown out of legislation previously in effect, which was also designed to maintain the price received by the producers above the world market level. In April, 1930 the Government of Southern Rhodesia agreed to pay an export bounty up to one shilling a bag (6.8 cents per bushel) on every bag of corn or corn meal exported, as long as the total net price realized, including the bounty, did not exceed 11/6 per bag (78.4 cents per bushel). This bounty was paid on 617,369 bags (2,206,000) bushels, totaling $150,000. In September, 1930, however, the export price of corn reached such a low level that the cooperatives handling the export movement could pay only five shillings a bag (34.1 cents per bushel) including the bounty. The growers then petitioned the Government to increase the export bounty to three shillings per bag (20.4 cents per bushel) but the Government was unable to adopt this suggestion, as it would have entailed additional taxation.

CORN EXPORT CONTROL MEASURES IN SOUTH AFRICA, CONT'D

Instead, the Government agreed on October 21, 1930, to a scheme of temporary assistance, by means of loans which would bring the prices received for the past year's crop up to eight shillings per bag (54.5 cents per bushel). Each loan was to be made on the basis of the total number of bags sold by the grower from the past year's crop. Such loans, however, were limited to growers who were able to show that without such assistance they would be unable to carry on their farming operations for the coming year. The loans were made without interest and were granted on the security of three bags of corn (11 bushels) for every pound sterling ($4.86) advanced. In other words, for each pound sterling loaned to him, the grower agreed to deliver one bag of corn per annum to the Farmers Cooperative for the next three years, or at the option of the grower a cash repayment of 6s.8d. ($1.62) per annum for three years. The Government has undertaken to sell this corn and if more than a stipulated amount per bag is realized from its sale the difference will go to the grower. A total of $254,000 was loaned by the Government under this plan.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of corn and corn meal, June 1929 - May 1931

Month	Corn		Meal	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	Bushels	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds
June	43,808	382,534	678,304	7,633,053
July	509,723	1,682,698	8,828,941	9,938,734
August	2,720,456	5,146,699	30,237,632	23,616,677
September	3,920,720	5,845,993	39,921,713	25,072,645
October	2,658,302	5,067,598	37,602,337	17,526,745
November	1,024,438	1,686,627	25,274,096	17,262,212
December	412,554	45,533	11,943,307	4,106,223
January	118,503	2,404	8,368,409	486,864
February	631,743	14,029	7,251,953	0
March	558,218	3,932	6,645,511	1,392,776
April	686,133	1,018	6,010,364	990,288
May	300,765	4,243	7,609,211	328,300
Total	13,585,363	19,883,308	190,371,778	108,374,617

Compiled from Trade of the Union of South Africa, Southwest Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and from data provided by Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria.

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WHEAT: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
North America:						
United States	47,097	58,272	61,464	60,520	57,669	95.3
Canada	b/ 9,945	24,119	25,255	24,898	24,143	97.0
Other N. America	c/ 2,174	1,283	1,293	1,216	1,356	111.5
Total to date	59,216	83,674	88,012	86,634	83,168	96.0
Europe:						
France	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,493	96.2
Italy	11,793	12,263	11,794	11,896	12,029	101.1
Spain	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,531	10,872	103.2
Rumania	9,515	7,923	6,764	7,551	7,028	93.1
Yugoslavia	3,982	4,683	5,213	5,233	d/ 5,239	100.1
Germany	4,029	4,269	3,955	4,402	5,324	120.9
Hungary	3,712	4,144	3,795	4,187	4,124	98.5
Poland	3,343	3,187	3,526	4,066	4,067	100.0
Bulgaria	2,409	2,813	2,661	2,958	2,869	97.0
England and Wales	1,787	1,396	1,330	1,346	1,197	88.9
Czechoslovakia	1,718	1,918	2,023	1,983	1,978	99.7
Greece	b/ 1,134	1,329	1,249	1,191	d/ 1,191	100.0
Russia	74,031	71,956	81,000	85,794	92,554	107.9
Other Europe e/	3,334	3,925	3,889	4,197	4,088	97.4
Total to date, excluding Russia	72,803	71,131	69,494	72,531	72,499	100.0
North Africa:						
Algeria	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,980	3,529	88.7
Morocco	1,700	2,665	3,011	2,957	2,719	92.0
Other N. Africa	1,335	2,046	1,756	1,966	1,921	97.7
Total to date	6,556	8,367	8,562	8,903	8,169	91.8
Asia:						
India	29,224	32,193	31,973	31,654	32,181	101.7
Japan	1,179	1,201	1,213	1,198	1,220	101.8
Other Asia	900	1,024	899	1,175	1,168	99.4
Total to date	31,303	34,418	34,085	34,027	34,569	101.6
Total N. H. to date	169,878	197,590	200,153	202,095	198,405	98.2

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1930 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals for the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Four-year average. c/ Two-year average. d/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. e/ Other Europe includes: Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Malta.

WHEAT: Production, average 1909-13, 1923-27, annual 1929-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-13	Average 1923-27	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
North America:						
United States......	690,108	809,668	809,176	863,430	893,582	103.5
Canada............	197,119	403,714	304,520	397,872	b/235,000	59.1
Other N. America...	11,481	11,090	11,333	11,446	15,165	132.5
Total to date.....	893,708	1,224,472	1,125,029	1,272,748	1,143,747	89.9
Europe:						
France............	325,644	278,997	337,253	238,832	c/271,901	113.8
Italy.............	184,393	210,456	260,125	210,817	238,832	113.3
Spain.............	130,446	146,581	154,245	145,991	145,339	99.6
Rumania...........	d/153,672	96,980	99,753	130,770	112,419	86.0
Yugoslavia........	62,025	65,096	94,999	80,325	e/ 88,183	109.8
Germany...........	131,274	105,962	123,062	139,217	164,997	118.5
Hungary...........	71,493	68,558	74,965	84,337	65,036	77.1
Poland............	63,675	53,967	65,862	82,322	c/ 71,649	87.0
Bulgaria..........	37,823	34,771	33,192	58,272	57,062	97.9
England and Wales..	55,770	52,057	47,451	39,954	37,707	94.4
Czechoslovakia.....	37,879	38,932	52,902	53,077	c/ 50,338	94.8
Greece............	f/ 16,273	10,620	8,502	12,048	c/ 10,656	88.4
Other Europe g/....	68,319	73,486	91,326	100,603	98,577	98.0
Total to date excluding Russia...	1,343,685	1,236,513	1,443,656	1,376,570	1,412,096	102.6
North Africa:						
Algeria...........	35,161	27,610	33,150	32,249	22,046	68.4
Morocco...........	17,000	25,174	31,764	21,302	35,137	164.9
Other N. Africa....	6,224	9,590	12,309	10,398	13,962	134.3
Total to date.....	58,385	62,374	77,223	63,949	71,145	111.2
Asia:						
India.............	351,841	290,864	320,731	390,843	347,275	88.9
Japan.............	23,635	27,521	30,495	29,538	29,519	99.9
Other Asia.........	6,898	9,736	8,320	8,878	8,965	101.0
Total to date.....	382,374	328,121	359,546	429,259	385,759	89.9
Total N.Hemisphere to date..........	2,683,152	2,851,430	3,005,454	3,142,526	3,013,347	95.9

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals of the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Unofficial estimate based on area and condition of spring crop as of July 31 and official preliminary estimate of winter wheat of 23,341,000 bushels. c/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. d/ Four-year average. e/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Michael at Belgrade. f/ One year only. g/ Other Europe includes: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Malta.

WHEAT: Closing price of September a/ futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires b/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 6	109	60	102	54	108	62	116	64	118	68	c/105	d/ 48
13	102	58	95	52	101	61	108	63	113	64	c/103	d/ 47
20	95	58	87	53	95	62	100	63	108	62	d/100	d/ 47
27	94	59	87	52	95	61	101	65	107	65	d/ 94	d/ 49
July 3	94	57	86	50	94	61	100	64	105	e/63	d/ 94	d/ 48
11	90	54	82	46	90	55	98	59	103	61	91	d/ 46
18	93	54	86	46	93	54	102	60	109	61	97	d/ 45
25	91	52	84	44	91	53	98	55	106	60	96	43
Aug. 1	85	51	78	43	83	54	91	56	104	58	94	42
8	94	49	89	41	95	56	102	55	113	56	99	39
15	90	50	83	43	88	57	94	56	106	57	f/ 96	41
22	89	49	83	42	88	58	92	56	104	57	f/ 94	40
29	85		79		84		88		102		f/ 92	
Sept. 5	85		80		85		86		100		f/ 87	
12	80		75		82		80		96		f/ 84	
19	81		76		82		76		93		f/ 80	

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July futures. d/ August futures. e/ Price quoted is for July 4. f/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 5	103	71	101	73	111	75	98	69	113	76	104	62
12	100	68	98	73	110	75	95	62	108	74	103	58
19	92	71	90	74	102	80	88	65	101	82	96	57
26	87	64	84	60	98	71	85	63	93	74	92	56
July 3	85	52	82	49	99	72	86	60	93	57	93	57
10	83	48	81	46	97	69	88	68	85	50	92	62
17	82	45	79	43	97	69	87	63	83	48	91	57
24	83	47	81	45	97	68	88	61	87	49	92	56
31	81	46	78	43	92	62	86	58	87	47	88	52
Aug. 7	84	45	80	42	95	62	93	59	88	46	92	50
14	86	49	83	44	93	68	89	67	92	47	92	49
21	84	51	80	44	91	64	85	70	90	47	89	
28	84		83		91		86		94		86	
Sept. 4	81		79		88		82		89		81	
11	81		80		90		79		90		80	
18	79		78		87		78		89		79	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

RYE: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1928-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,525	3,294	93.4
Canada	117	840	992	1,448	969	66.9
Total (2)	2,353	4,320	4,323	4,973	4,263	85.7
Netherlands	557	485	488	475	444	93.5
Belgium and Luxemburg	674	587	585	596	575	96.5
France	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,906	1,745	91.6
Spain	1,988	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany	12,713	11,452	11,680	11,642	10,776	92.6
Czechoslovakia	2,605	2,480	2,690	2,611	2,493	95.5
Hungary	1,608	1,608	1,623	1,611	1,536	95.3
Yugoslavia	732	496	602	525	505	96.2
Bulgaria	542	487	536	648	622	96.0
Rumania	b/1,286	637	773	968	938	96.9
Poland	12,570	13,197	14,328	14,500	14,566	100.4
Lithuania	1,749	1,161	1,113	974	1,136	116.6
Finland	589	550	563	556	554	99.6
Total (13)	40,708	36,424	38,436	38,458	37,434	97.3
Algeria	3	4	3	5	2	40.0
Total above countries (16)	43,064	40,748	42,762	43,436	41,699	96.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Four-year average.

RYE: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1928-1931

Country	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	43,366	41,911	48,149	36,233	75.2
Canada (winter)	a/ 2,094	10,378	9,775	16,321	5,384	33.0
Netherlands	16,422	17,333	18,300	12,383	12,862	103.9
Belgium	23,644	23,154	22,162	18,630	21,135	113.4
Spain	27,636	16,398	22,935	20,679	22,338	108.0
Italy	6,317	11,024	12,071	11,165	11,528	103.2
Germany	368,337	335,499	321,045	302,317	281,559	93.1
Austria	23,785	19,920	20,097	20,613	18,109	87.8
Hungary	31,337	32,587	31,423	28,406	22,842	80.4
Bulgaria	8,345	8,067	7,337	13,530	12,889	95.3
Rumania	b/20,644	11,483	13,266	18,288	15,129	82.7
Finland	10,490	10,998	13,129	14,104	13,079	92.7
Total above countries	575,144	540,207	533,451	524,585	473,087	90.2

a/ Total crop. b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,901	12,771	99.0
Total No. America (2)	9,194	17,479	18,994	18,460	16,953	91.8
Europe, 17 countries previously reported ...	19,447	20,320	21,486	20,774	20,860	100.4
Italy	647	560	579	583	540	92.6
Switzerland	13	16	16	18	18	100.0
Total Europe (19)	20,107	20,896	22,081	21,375	21,418	100.2
Africa (5)	8,193	7,978	8,378	8,432	7,793	92.4
Asia (3)	5,115	5,343	5,240	5,357	5,286	98.7
Total N.Hemisphere(29)	42,609	51,696	54,693	53,624	51,450	95.9
Chile	111	194	152	166	145	87.3
Total above count.(30)	42,720	51,890	54,845	53,790	51,595	95.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,100	72,000	76,000	77,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,734	40,043	40,125	41,248	102.8
Total N. America (2) .	45,954	54,871	52,522	53,384	54,627	102.3
Europe, 13 countries previously reported ...	31,883	29,964	30,442	29,401	29,085	98.9
Italy	1,276	1,287	1,293	1,262	1,233	97.7
Switzerland	81	51	51	50	45	90.0
Total Europe (15)	33,240	31,302	31,786	30,713	30,363	98.9
Africa (3)	607	779	888	840	716	85.2
Syria and Lebanon	b/ 12	27	28	28	27	96.4
Total N.Hemisphere(21)	80,813	86,979	85,224	84,965	85,733	100.9
Chile	78	220	297	193	156	80.8
Total above count.(22)	80,891	87,199	85,521	85,158	85,889	100.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	101,900	105,300	105,000	104,500		
CORN						
United States	104,229	100,673	97,856	101,413	105,557	104.1
Total N. America (2) .	104,538	100,812	98,008	101,574	105,721	104.1
Europe, 5 countries previously reported ...	17,564	19,083	20,429	19,091	18,415	96.5
Switzerland	3	3	3	3	3	100.0
Total Europe (6)	17,567	19,086	20,432	19,094	18,418	96.5
Algeria	34	23	23	21	20	95.2
Total N.Hemisphere(9)	122,139	119,921	118,463	120,689	124,159	103.0
Est. world total excl. Russia	172,400	183,100	184,100	186,900		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crops and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	357,487	302,892	334,971	221,259	66.1
Europe, 9 countries prev.rept.& unchanged	343,968	382,968	439,526	412,303	381,712	92.6
Italy, revised	10,638	11,024	12,071	11,202	11,511	102.8
Switzerland	441	570	560	514	615	119.6
Austria, revised	10,065	12,951	12,375	12,277	10,720	87.3
Hungary, revised	32,369	30,671	31,352	27,605	20,153	73.0
Yugoslavia	20,229	18,105	18,917	18,574	16,667	89.7
Greece	6,953	7,246	4,724	12,631	13,779	109.1
Total Europe (15)	424,663	463,535	519,525	495,106	455,157	91.9
Africa (3)	91,800	106,473	99,243	80,624	82,285	102.1
Asia (2)	128,027	115,634	117,986	112,317	114,249	101.7
Total N. Hemis.(21)	829,302	1,043,129	1,039,646	1,023,018	872,950	85.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,563,000	1,669,000	1,666,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,358,052	1,169,657	86.1
Europe, 8 countries prev.rept. & unchanged	739,119	788,167	859,586	714,455	736,256	103.1
Italy, revised	37,537	48,412	48,261	36,821	43,583	118.4
Switzerland	4,784	2,928	2,894	2,532	2,659	105.0
Hungary, revised	28,464	27,529	28,292	17,998	10,758	59.8
Yugoslavia	33,516	25,236	24,166	19,635	18,525	94.3
Total Europe (12)	893,420	892,272	963,199	791,441	811,781	102.6
Africa (3)	17,631	18,727	21,643	20,972	13,916	66.4
Total N.Hemis.(16)	2,054,458	2,350,406	2,213,211	2,170,465	1,995,354	91.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,494,000	3,846,000	3,642,000	3,583,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,093,552	2,775,301	132.6
Switzerland	113	138	157	156	118	75.6
Hungary	60,813	49,592	70,631	55,395	54,485	98.4
Bulgaria	26,277	20,272	37,005	34,062	31,385	92.1
Total Europe (3) .	87,203	70,002	107,793	89,613	85,988	96.0
Total N.Hemis.(4)	2,799,567	2,888,903	2,721,925	2,183,165	2,861,289	131.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,625,000	3,700,000	3,103,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Export for year		Shipments 1931-32, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1929-30	1930-31 b/	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug.15	July 1 to and incl.	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	21,544	10,390	353	38	310	Aug.15	1,195	1,208
Canada . . .	6,396	16,603				July 31	9	2,656
Argentina. .	5,990	c/11,233	c/ 17	c/ 133		Aug. 8	c/ 433	c/ 692
Danube coun.c/	66,092	70,492	0	33		Aug. 8	4,142	1,217
Total . .	100,022	108,718					5,779	5,773
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	7,966	3,123	8	10	57	Aug.15	592	87
Canada. . . .	4,694	10,557				July 31	712	1,548
Argentina . .	20,181	c/45,328	c/ 682	c/ 1,092		Aug. 8	c/ 2,438	c/ 4,982
Danube coun.c/	1,453	2,496	0	0		Aug. 8	361	0
Total . .	34,294	61,504					4,103	6,617

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug.15	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States	41,594	8,526	440	29	32	Aug. 15	7,400	2,492
Danube coun.c/	531	49,817	103	34		Aug. 8	44,666	15,309
Argentina. . .	203,071	172,016	c/10,287	c/10,791	c/11,905	Aug. 15	120,356	c/256,551
Union of South Africa d/. . .	22,457	30,120	43	86		Aug. 8	11,734	5,229
Total . .	267,653	260,479					184,156	279,581
							Nov-June	Nov-June
United States imports . . .	349	1,262					379	863

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow, 1930	Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow, 1931	Corn, Chicago, Futures, 1930	Corn, Chicago, Futures, 1931	Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1930	Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1931	Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1930	Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1931	Oats, Chicago, No. 3 White, 1930	Oats, Chicago, No. 3 White, 1931	Barley, Minneapolis, Special No. 2, 1930	Barley, Minneapolis, Special No. 2, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			July	July	June	June	July	Aug.				
May 22...	79	56	81	57	60	31	59	32	41	28	56	44
29	78	55	80	56	58	29	58	31	40	27	56	43
June 5....	80	55	81	57	59	30	58	31	40	26	53	38
12....	81	56	81	56	59	31	58	32	39	27	52	39
19....	76	57	76	56	55	30	54	31	36	26	49	40
						July						
26....	77	59	75	59	53	31	53	32	36	26	47	39
					July		Aug.					
July 3....	76	60	75	60	52	31	52	32	36	29	47	39
10....	78	59	77	59	54	31	54	32	35	28	47	41
			Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.				
17....	81	59	77	52	54	30	54	31	36	27	48	40
24....	83	57	82	52	55	30	56	30	36	25	49	44
31....	87	55	86	50	54	29	54	29	35	21	48	42
Aug. 7....	98	59	95	52	57	27	58	27	39	21	51	43
						Sept.		Oct.				
14....	100	54	98	49	60	27	61	28	40	21	54	45

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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NEW ZEALAND: Meat exports, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Type of meat	1929-30	1930-31
Beef (quarters).................	131,550	132,975
Wethers (carcasses)...............	1,448,625	1,315,231
Ewes (")................	1,137,970	769,591
Lambs (")................	6,778,320	7,596,795
Porkers (")................	92,670	109,793
Baconers (")................	39,272	24,389

Consul Gotlieb at Wellington, New Zealand.

COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on August 21, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931							1930
	July				August			August
	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	22
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American								
Middling	10.24	10.48	10.10	9.37	8.70	7.71	7.50	13.06
Low Middling	9.43	9.77	9.39	8.66	7.99	7.00	6.79	11.33
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis	15.92	15.51	15.21	14.09	13.28	11.66	10.95	21.39
Upper	12.45	12.53	11.70	10.95	10.30	9.12	8.90	16.77
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara	10.14	10.38	10.00	9.27	8.60	7.60	7.40	11.54
Sao Paulo	10.14	10.38	10.00	9.27	8.60	7.60	7.40	11.54
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good)	8.41	8.39	8.39	7.99	7.06	6.39	6.08	8.21
Oomra #1, Fine	7.87	8.29	8.09	7.58	6.85	6.35	6.25	7.81
Sind (Fully good)	7.16	7.58	7.38	6.87	5.94	5,64	5.94	6.79
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	12.17	12.41	12.02	11.50	10.83	9.83	9.63	14.98
Mitafifi	14.19	13.69	13.18	12.67	12.17	10.44	10.65	16.73
Sales a/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	14,000	11,500	11,750	7,700	7,200	15,250	10,750	8,790
Total, (All sorts)	27,000	27,000	31,000	21,000	19,000	30,000	26,000	23,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ For week ended on date given in running bales, and subject to revision.

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DENMARK: Number of hogs, by classes, 1921 to 1931

Date July 15	Sows 4 months old and over		Pigs under 2 months	Pigs 2 - 4 months	Fat hogs over 4 months	Boars over 4 months	Total hogs
	In farrow	Total					
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1921	123	178	429	492	322	9	1,430
1922	179	254	624	630	379	12	1,899
1923	--	320	855	1,093	572	15	2,855
1924	207	299	861	1,077	615	15	2,868
1925	208	290	780	878	555	14	2,517
1926	278	391	1,010	1,055	648	18	3,122
1927	278	396	1,170	1,350	795	20	3,731
1928	243	344	1,011	1,256	733	18	3,363
1929	310	434	1,103	1,285	775	19	3,616
1930	390	580	1,655	1,602	1,011	24	4,872
1931, Jan.31	385	574	1,632	1,769	1,179	27	5,181
1931, July 15	437	631	1,790	1,854	1,167	31	5,473

Compiled from official sources.

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SUGAR BEETS: World acreage, 1929-1931

Country	1929	1930	1931 (Prel.)	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
North America:				
Canada	43,464	52,500	52,000	99.0
United States	a/ 772,000	a/ 821,000	a/ 754,000	91.8
Total North America	815,464	873,500	806,000	92.3
Europe, 16 countries previously reported b/	3,804.217	3,725,241	3,134.287	84.1
England and Wales	229,900	346,700	233,000	67.2
Denmark	73,636	84,000	74,000	88.1
Netherlands	135,910	142,091	91,225	64.2
Italy	287,113	272,356	261,609	96.1
Hungary	195,236	183,413	141,776	77.3
Russia	1,905,000	2,825,000	c/ 3,692,400	130.7
Total Europe, excluding Russia	4,726,012	4,753,801	3,935,897	82.8
Total Europe, including Russia	6,631,012	7,578,801	7,628,297	100.7
Total North America and Europe, excluding Russia	5,541,476	5,627,301	4,741,897	84.3
Total North America and Europe, including Russia	7,446,476	8,452,301	8,434,297	99.8

a/ Planted area 90 per cent of which is usually harvested.
b/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 29, 1931, page 945, and July 20, 1931, page 105.
c/ This figure is 104.6 per cent of the Plan.

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CANADA: Apple production, by provinces, 1926-1930

Year	British Columbia	Ontario	Nova Scotia	Total Canada
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1926	3,935	574	927	2,954
1927	3,239	674	926	2,811
1928	4,373	561	1,089	3,236
1929	3,304	879	1,738	3,940
1930	4,332	637	1,172	3,411
Five-year average	3,837	665	1,170	3,270
1931 estimate	3,409	845	1,450	3,629

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Fruit Branch.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: Almond production, 1929 - 1931

Country	1929	1930	1931
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Shelled			
Italy	28,000	19,000	15,000
Sicily	17,500	17,000	9,500
Spain	18,600	22,200	24,700
Other countries	4,362	2,938	6,000
Unshelled			
Spain	4,000	2,900	3,900
Italy and Sicily	4,500	4,300	1,500
Tunis	2,060	1,400	2,000
Other countries	5,848	3,873	3,605
Total shelled	68,462	61,138	55,200
Total unshelled	16,408	12,473	11,005

Agricultural Commissioner Nielson, Marseille.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: Walnut production, 1930-1931

Country	1929	1930	1931
	Bags	Bags	Bags
Italy	320,000	255,000	280,000
France:			
Table varieties	320,000	185,000	343,000
Shelling varieties	550,000	420,000	580,000
Rumania	116,000	215,000	240,000
Yugoslavia a/	42,000	60,000	72,000
Total	1,348,000	1,135,000	1,515,000

Agricultural Commissioner Nielson at Marseille. a/ Exportable surplus.

GRAINS: Exports from Principal Exporting Countries, May, June and July 1930 and 1931.

Crop and country	May 1930	May 1931	June 1930	June 1931	July 1930	July 1931 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EXPORTS:						
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR:						
United States...	10,270	10,114	12,483	12,007	16,377	16,938
Canada..........	16,046	31,687	21,679	22,990	22,833	14,106
Argentina.......	8,555	a/16,904	9,881	a/17,812	a/ 4,892	9,360
British India...	299	a/ 0	2,232	a/ 80	2,738	312
Australia.......	6,202	16,028	4,273	a/14,292	4,265	15,780
Russia a/.......	64	4,360	1,064	744	896	1,448
Danube & Bulgaria a/	544	760	464	1,072	408	744
Total....	41,980	79,853	52,076	68,997	52,409	58,688
CORN:						...
United States...	764	84	708	70	330	490
Argentina.......	8,515	a/22,821	8,712	a/38,541	a/21,977	47,867
RYE:						
United States...	10	20	b/	10	17	0
Russia,Dan.,Bulg. a/	1,389	3,257	643	1,937	317	274
BARLEY:						
United States...	1,207	853	397	733	554	1,060
OATS:						
United States...	115	11	29	60	536	20
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina.......	1,963	a/ 3,890	2,279	a/ 4,909	a/2,469	8,200
IMPORTS:						
WHEAT INCL. FLOUR						
United States...	1,225	1,067	1,655	1,347	1,336	---
FLAXSEED:						
United States...	1,454	1,496	371	1,150	360	---

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Aug. 15, 1930 and 1931
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-Aug. 15, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - Aug. 15 1930	July 1 - Aug. 15 1931	Weeks ending July 25	Weeks ending Aug. 1	Weeks ending Aug. 8	Weeks ending Aug. 15
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/....	17,802	16,528	2,553	4,790	1,926	1,100
Wheat flour b/......... .	6,618	4,926	1,025	592	686	804
Rye................. .	34	---	---	--	--	--
Corn.............. ...	402	551	22	440	29	32
Oats.................	593	87	4	8	10	57
Barley a/.............	1,165	1,208	205	353	38	210
	Jan. 1 - Aug. 15 1930	Jan. 1 - Aug. 15 1931				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders. incl. Wiltshire sides.........	88,771	56,422	1,436	1,422	643	988
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides.........	72,935	29,510	710	1,346	631	1,292
Lard....................	445,433	363,664	6,852	7,530	5,771	6,548
Pickled pork....	20,545	9,799	151	277	95	678

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 335,000 bushels, flour 31,200 barrels, from San Francisco barley 210,000 bushels, rice 701,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments 1929-30 (Rev)	Total shipments 1930-31 (Prel)	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 1	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 8	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 15	Total shipments, July 1 to & incl. August 15 1930-31	Total shipments, July 1 to & incl. August 15 1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/.......	317,248	367,768	4,336	7,848	4,428	60,232	39,324
Canada, 4 markets b/...	193,380	270,168	2,542	4,297	3,594	40,568	22,629
United States..........	149,758	132,276	5,382	2,612	1,904	24,420	21,454
Argentina.............	164,984	118,712	1,216	1,234	1,131	7,156	11,725
Australia.............	64,376	144,512	2,376	2,144	1,576	8,888	19,500
Russia............. ..	5,672	92,520	912	3,080	4,584	3,096	9,112
Danube and Bulgaria c/	18,384	15,128	0	0	96	880	840
British India.........	d/1,936	5,808	8	232	0	3,872	594
Total e/... ...	572,600	744,448	8,848	14,588	11,815	84,124	81,095
Total European ship. a/	476,096	614,488	---	---	---	41,880	38,344
Total ex-European shipments a/.........	138,688	172,600	---	---	-- -	5,712	12,112

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Aug. 21, 1930	Aug. 13, 1931	Aug. 20, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	39.25	29.00	29.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	28.69	24.56	26.50
Berlin, 1a quality	30.04	28.31	29.82
London: a/			
Danish	31.38	26.72	28.68
Dutch, unsalted	30.63	24.76	26.72
New Zealand	28.35	24.88	25.20
New Zealand, unsalted	32.15	25.20	24.98
Australian	28.24	24.00	24.12
Australian, unsalted	29.33	24.34	24.00
Argentine, unsalted	27.59	23.68	b/
Siberian	28.13	20.20	20.31

Quotations converted at par of exchange a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Aug. 20, 1930	Aug. 12, 1931	Aug. 19, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	55,955	69,179	70,992
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	14.20	11.72	11.72
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	12.81	9.85	9.88
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,436	8,415	8,618
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	12.60	8.58	8.91
American short cut green hams	"	21.73	18.47	18.47
American green bellies	"	18.68	13.25	13.25
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	b/	16.73	16.95
Canadian green sides	"	20.43	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation b/ No quotation.

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